

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.



"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Vol. VII.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1839.

No. 27.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1839.

CULTIVATOR OR HORSE HOE.

We have once or twice before this, spoken of the Cultivator or Horse hoe, but we are again prompted to call the attention of the farmers in this vicinity, and indeed every where else to them, from seeing a load landed at Mr Chandler's store for sale. They are from the manufactory of Ruggles, Nourse, & Mason, Worcester, Massachusetts, and are "done up" in good style. Now for six or seven dollars a farmer can have a neat strong and durable article, whereby he can make his old horse do the most of the hoeing among his corn and other crops. They are made to expand or contract in width, so as to accommodate itself to the particular width of the row. It stirs the land thoroughly, roots up the weeds, and leaves but little for the farmer to do with the hand hoe. We have had one these two years, and have lent it to almost all the farmers in the neighborhood, and so well satisfied are they with its work that they almost invariably call a second time for it.

Now we are willing to lend any implement that we have, a reasonable number of times,—Any thing to keep you at work. But one good turn deserves another, and we were thinking the other day we should like to have the privilege of borrowing a cultivator of some of ye. It isn't right that we should do all of the lending and none of the borrowing. So up and away,—those of ye who are able, and we don't know one of ye that is not,—away to Chandler's or somewhere else and buy one. You never will repent it. It will be money in your pocket, because it will save both time and labor—and will be comfort to your heart, because you will feel so happy and independent when you wish to do a little hoeing, and are not compelled to run half a mile to your neighbor and then hunt half a day from one to the other in pursuit of a solitary cultivator that has been upon a mission from one farm to another ever since the frost was out of the ground. Go and look at them if nothing more; and while you are there, just step into the back store and see the large new

BREAKING UP PLOUGH—One of the handsomest articles of the kind that you ever saw. It sits there reposing upon its strength like a TURF KING. We wish there was one of them on every farm in the State with four good oxen hitched on to it, all paid for, and all busily employed under the direction of two or more industrious and able bodied men. It would comb down some of the cradle knolls, and make the farms of the Up Easters teem with luxuriance, and their garner burst with fullness of crops. Call and see them if you can't purchase.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Every one who has ever planted a cucumber or squash or a melon knows full well the trouble which the "striped bug," has given him. But can he tell where they come from or whither they go. A great many projects and recipes have been given to keep them off the vines when they appear, but how to prevent their increase—where they lay their eggs—where the grub or worm lives, and how long he lives in the worm state, and how long in the chrysalis state,

we doubt if any man knows. Now here is a chance for some one who has leisure to investigate, and perhaps do a great deal of good; for if he should be successful in tracing out the habits of this little marauder so as to give some definite mode of preventing their increase founded upon a knowledge of the process which they follow for perpetrating their race it would be of immense service to the Agricultural and Horticultural world.

By growing a melon or melons in a frame with fine gauze over it, and closely watching their operations it is not only possible but very probable that their manners and customs may be so ascertained that a clue would be given to a mode of almost extirpating them from the garden.

FARMERS' TROUBLES AT THE SOUTH.

Many who reside in the north are very prone to consider the southern portions of our country as a very Paradise itself. The weather always mild, the skies always clear, and nothing but a spontaneous production to be seen, and perennial crops to be gathered—no blight or mildew or frost—no trouble of any kind, unless it be an excess of enjoyment, and a regret that so much profusion should be lost for the lack of more to consume it. This however is not the case. We doubt, after all that is said "or sung" in praise of the "sunny south," or the luxuriant west, if they present so many advantages and so few enemies as we find in New-England. The following extract from a writer in Hovey's Horticultural magazine tells a story which we doubt not is true to the very letter and we publish an extract from it for the purpose of letting our readers know some of the trials which cultivators in this "Eldorado" have to encounter.

"The difficulties attending a high and healthy state of cultivation here, are much greater than can well be imagined by any novice. One of our great difficulties is, the extreme variableness of our winter months; as an example, I will give you the state of the thermometer for a few days during the month of March, with the highest and lowest range during the same period: 8th of March, at 6 o'clock, in the morning, 39 degrees; at 2 o'clock, the same day, 58 deg.; 12th day, 41 deg. minimum, 71 deg. maximum; 13th day, 62 deg. minimum, 76 deg. maximum; on the 19th day, a severe white frost; on the 25th day, 64 deg. minimum, 84 deg. maximum; lowest range, during the month, 34 deg.—highest, 84 deg. This was truly kept with the thermometer in the shade.

"From the above you will at once see it is perfectly impossible to keep the thermometer in the green house at a steady range for a week together, I might almost say for twenty-four hours. The thermometer one morning at sun-rise, out of doors, will stand as low as 29 deg.—at 2 o'clock, the same day, will range as high as 60 deg. Last February I knew the thermometer, in the middle of the day, as high 78 deg. in the shade; two mornings after as high as 64 deg, and might not be lower than 50 deg. for three or four days. Then, for four or five days, it differs from extreme heat to extreme cold almost every six hours; the gardener might go to bed, and think all safe with the thermometer at 64 deg. out of doors, and every appearance of steady weather, perhaps be tempted to leave his greenhouse sashes down; next morning, by day-light, he actually finds it freezing.

"The above is a sketch of the winter difficulties. The summer is not got over so easily, for the gardener has to enumerate the following, as some of the obstacles, to the well-being of his plants:—Intense heat and drought; as an instance of the burning heat of the sun, I will relate the following: The latter part of last April I was erecting a shed for summering my plants; a carpenter's steel and square, which lay in

the sun, I laid hold of to use, but was compelled to let it go, and that quickly, and had to poke it into the shade to cool, before I could handle it with comfort to my fingers. Another obstacle is the rain; when it comes it falls in a perfect torrent, and generally accompanied with tremendous wind. Another is the astonishing quantity of insects, from the locust as long and as large as my finger, (called here the big grasshopper,) down to the least of all in size, but greatest in quantity, and most mischievous, the red spider: I might, I believe, with propriety say, every piece of decaying wood, in or on the surface of the ground, breeds and swarms with them. The last difficulty I will mention is the fact, that there is an indefinable something, in the climate or atmosphere, that will, in a greater or less degree, unnerve the most energetic and ambitious gardener. I know my own resolution is occasionally most severely tried."

G. R. ROTTON.

Mobile, May, 1839."

NEW-ENGLAND FARMER. This worthy old veteran among agricultural publications comes to us in an enlarged form—filled with "new, useful and entertaining matter."

The amount of good which this journal has done in its day and generation is incalculable; and we are happy to hear that it still retains its list of patrons, although other publications of a similar character have sprung up by its side. This is a proof that the spirit which it has engendered, has created a thirst for agricultural inquiry, and that it has not labored in vain. We would say to it in Oriental parlance, "O, New-England Farmer, Live Forever."

WHOE—HUSH, NOT SO FAST BROTHER B. The Editor of the Boston Cultivator says he copied our article on using single oxen, "not on account of its application to our soil and climate, but to show what people are up to in Maine, when the horse is lame." Really, Mr Boston Cultivator! the scene of those pranks was among the South Shore Boys of the Old Bay State—some thirty-two or three miles from your office. We can tell you more of Massachusetts frolics, if we list.

WITCH GRASS.

Mr Editor.—Some of your correspondents have been striving to rid themselves and their neighbors of that troublesome weed—Witch grass. Now I happen to know from experience one of the easiest and most profitable methods of destroying this grass. This grass will never increase in pastures. It always finds its way into such land as has a warm light soil and is most cultivated. Land abounding in this weed should be immediately converted to a sheep pasture, and in a few years it will be entirely eradicated.

My father once took a piece which was thickly set with it, ploughed it late in June, sowed it with winter rye and turned it into his sheep pasture. The rye continued to come up for a year or two and was kept closely fed by the sheep and in a few years the witch grass was exchanged for sweet clover and red top. I doubt not but that this plan might be adopted to advantage on many farms that are overrun with this useless weed. It is folly to talk of digging it up when it has obtained a firm foothold. Land that is of a light thin soil can be changed from tillage to pasturing to great advantage. Pastures would be improved in this way, for it is bad economy to possess a pasture that will give only now and then a spot that cattle will touch.

Another method I have seen practised in ridding

small garden spots of this grass, which is by laying boards closely over the ground for a season. This is much easier than to dig it up. While on this point I cannot help noticing one fault among gardeners. They are very anxious to prevent the weeds from going to seed during the first part of the season, but as soon as the plants get a little start they suffer the weeds to take their own course. Consequently there is a fresh supply of seed for the succeeding spring.

If some of your correspondents will counsel me in killing thistles with as little labor and as much profit, as I have advised them in killing witch grass, they will receive my sincere thanks. AGRICOLA.

Boston, July 5, 1839.

Messrs Editors,—Yesterday was a brilliant, busy, bustling, noisy day in this city. Every body appeared to be on the *qui vive*, intent upon the prominent object of his wishes, viz: personal enjoyment for the day. I will not attempt a systematic description of the sayings and doings of the day, for they were so numerous that forty men could not have seen and heard the whole. I will merely mention what I saw and did. In the morning I saw lots of charity children selling flowers on the common,—by the way, a very pleasant sight; also, the Fire Department, with their well polished engines, paraded on the common at an early hour, and before they had housed their engines, several very fine companies of Infantry made their appearance in the street. Then came a procession of the Mechanic Association with banners bearing various ingenious and appropriate devices, preceded by a military escort.

At the invitation of a friend, I took a trip across to East Boston (formerly, Noddle's Island,) and strolled around the Maverick House and the Depot of the Eastern Rail Road. I have been told that more than 7000 passengers passed over this Rail Road yesterday, and about 5000 of them in the evening.

In the morning I stepped in to see the Giraffe, alias *Camelopard*, or, as some pronounce the word, *Camelopard*. It is a very singular animal. In some of your exchanges you will find cuts intended to represent this individual animal, which gives a very correct idea of the form of the animal, and in the exhibitor's description there is no exaggeration as to size. The color is a muddy white or buff with light brown spots. In the afternoon I went over to Chelsea to witness Mr Lauriat's grand balloon ascension. There was such an impenetrable mass of human beings around the toll gate at the ferry that I lost my passage in our boat, and having to wait for another, I was too late to get into the amphitheatre, and was obliged to mount a hill a few rods to the north. The extreme top of the balloon was then just visible above the cherry trees in the garden from which the aeronaut ascended. In a few minutes it began to rise, ascending a few feet at a time and then stopping for a moment. Soon however it became free from all restraint and darted into the air like a bird on the wing. At the time there was a fresh breeze from the south, so that the aerial navigation laid his course due north, passing out of sight behind Powder Horn Hill. He again lightened his car so as to rise high enough to be visible over the Hill for a few minutes, and then finally disappeared. As I was about twenty rods from the balloon when it ascended I could not guess very accurately at the size of it; but I judged that the horizontal diameter of the balloon was about twenty-five feet, and about fifty feet from the top of it to the bottom of the car.

The crops in this region appear better than in Maine, but the difference is less than I expected. I have seen some corn two feet high, measuring it as it stands; and I have seen other pieces none of which was more than five inches high.

The Market here is filled with *every thing*,—cucumbers a foot long, melons, cherries, strawberries as large as butter nuts, raspberries, and almost every thing else but green corn. Peaches here are nearly of their full size.

There are many other things here which I might make the subject of remarks; but I have not time, as I start tomorrow morning for the south.

Yours, &c.

P. S. I forgot to say that the Fireworks on the common last evening were superlatively splendid. There was a slight shower in the afternoon after most of the pieces had been put up, and fears were entertained that some of them would fail; but no failure occurred in any one piece. I should judge that the Pyrotechnist, [or Pyrotechnic, as they call him here,] Mr Hall, is thoroughly acquainted with his art. Some of his productions were brilliant beyond conception.—The concourse of people was great be-

yond any thing I ever witnessed before. It was judged that there could not have been less than 60,000 persons present to witness the exhibition. And what was singular, there was no noise, no disturbance, no quarrels, no riot, no row; but that vast assemblage was as quiet as a church at the communion table. But this is in Boston, which accounts for the fact.

Friend Buckminster tells us the following story about the power of Kennebec cider. He has lived on the Kennebec, and knows the strength of our old orchard.

ON DIT.—It is said an old lady down east slept so long she could not determine, when she awoke, whether it was this week or next.

This makes us think of a warning to drinkers. An athletic man on the Kennebec river was so well pleased with his new orchard he determined to manufacture some cider of the first chop. While grinding his apples he would not allow his horse one drop of water, but gave him what grain he would eat as that gives strength—he damped his straw with the steam from a distillery and strained his cider through a hair sieve that had never been soaked in water. He put the liquor into an old brandy cask that had been stopped tight two years. He buried his barrel of cider under ground near his mow-field and never tapped it till hay time. On the first of July, being Friday, at 11 A. M. he stopped mowing and dug out his cider. After drinking a hearty draft he felt sleepy and thought to close his eyes for a few minutes before dinner. When he awoke he thought the sun had gone back a little for it appeared not quite so high as when he camped down (Friday.) He took his scythe again and before he had mowed ten minutes he saw some of his neighbors passing by, dressed all in their Sunday clothes. At first he expected they were going to a funeral but he could not recollect that any town's people had recently died. He enquired of them where they were going and why they were not haying? They told him they were going to church and meant to let their grass stand till the Sabbath was past!! He dropped his scythe—went home for his axe, and stove in his cider barrel before shaving himself for the afternoon service.—*Boston Cultivator*.

DEPARTMENT,

Conducted by M. SEAVEY.

We make the following extract from an article in the Boston Daily Times, with a hope that it will be a caution to those parents in this section of the country who are disposed to send their daughters out of the State into those large manufacturing establishments where they will be beyond their control or that of their friends, and exposed to all the evils and vices that are there practiced. Better, far better would it be for them, if their help is not needed at home, to go into good respectable families in our own State where they can learn to manage domestic affairs. How few of our females at the age of 20 are qualified to take charge of the affairs of a family! We do not believe that there is one in ten of them at that age, who possesses the necessary qualifications to discharge the duties of a wife. A deplorable state of affairs this, and one, too, which parents should look after. The girls say, give us any place but the kitchen, and any employment but the menial drudgery of cooking and doing house work. Let us go to the factory, the tailor's shop, or any place under heaven, where we can get rid of the work which Providence has assigned us. Now we say that no girl is qualified to sit in the parlor who has not served an apprenticeship in the kitchen, any more than a man is qualified to command a ship, before he has been to sea in an inferior capacity.

In this land of Republicanism, every one should begin at the bottom of the ladder and go up, and thus he becomes qualified not only to maintain the dignity of his station with honor, but with usefulness to himself and the community. The performance of household duties, are considered too much in the light that farming was a few years ago, suitable, for those only, who do not possess capacity to do anything else. But as this principle has been exploded as to farming, it should be as to domestic affairs. There is no employment in which a female can be engaged, that is so honorable and none that requires the exercise of so much talent, skill and judgment, as managing the affairs of a family. If parents, instead of sending their girls off to

factories and tailor shops, &c. &c. would teach them to manage the affairs of the family, with skill and economy, there would not be so much poverty and suffering in our country as there is; a great portion of which, is owing to improper or unskilful management in the house.

"We propose to consider some of these matters at considerable length. The experiment has been made. It is of the deepest interest to our whole people to understand this subject fully; to ponder upon it carefully, and consider what should best be done for the future. More than to any other class is it of vital importance to the farmers of the surrounding country; and for their consideration mainly, we shall write what we do know, or what we have learned upon good authority."

"It will be shown before we have done, that it is time they were informed of some things which are, as much as possible, buried in profound secrecy. Those who know facts, only whisper them to each other, and the press generally, is uninformed, or silent from interest."

"What we shall say cannot be untrue; and we feel oppressed with a sense of duty to make it known. There are many of the best and highest-minded men in our community interested as proprietors in factories who do not reside in the vicinity, and know nothing of the facts developed from time to time in relation to secret iniquity and suffering. Upon the surface, when they visit them, all appears well. The reports of their agents are favorable. Their stock yields a good income. And they are not aware that their duty as Christians and philanthropic men demands of them an inquiry into the tendencies to gradual and fatal degradation, for the purpose of applying remedies. That ruin of body and mind, and a final deterioration of a whole population is a necessary consequence of the manufacturing system, no one in his senses will pretend. That such is its natural and strong tendency, no man can safely deny; and preventives, powerful, efficient preventives, should be immediately, earnestly and constantly applied. These are considerations for stockholders and their agents, which must not be overlooked:

"To the fathers and brothers of the country, it is important to make known facts; and if it shall appear that young girls are compelled to work in unhealthy confinement, for too many hours every day; that their food is both unhealthy and scanty; that they are not allowed sufficient time to eat, consistent with health; that they are crowded together in ill-ventilated apartments, in the boarding houses of the corporations; and that in consequence they become pale, feeble, and finally broken in constitution; if such facts should appear, fathers and brothers should pause before they allow blooming and healthy girls to be sacrificed upon the altar of Mammon. And if it shall further be shown that hundreds of the vilest of the female sex throng to the manufactories, with corruption in their manners and upon their tongues, to breathe out the pestilence of the brother in the boarding places and among the social congregations of others in similar employments—who will not shudder! These things are true. We shall show them to be true; and it is for the community to consider of them, with a view to avert a wide-spreading ruin and degradation."

Messrs Editors: Quodlibet, in the Farmer of July 6, requests me to inform him where Adam and Eve obtained the needles and thread with which they made their aprons. By this question he undoubtedly thinks to drive me from the position, that making aprons is the first art of which we have any account in the history of man. The premises on which this position is founded, have been examined and reexamined—they are sound. The same question that Quodlibet asks presented itself before I made the statement.

The precise time which needles were invented I do not recollect now, but it was sometime after Adam and Eve made their aprons. Instead of using needles and thread to make

them as Quadlibet supposes, they tucked the stems of the leaves through at the points, in the same or similar manner to that adopted by modernists in making trimmings of leaves for the decoration of Churches, Halls, and other places, on great and particular occasions. If Quadlibet seeks truth more than controversy, he cannot seriously object to reconcile the above definition with reason and good sense.

A MECHANIC.

HAYING.

Clover should be cut before the heads are turned and where the growth is rank it should be mowed as soon as half the heads are full, else the stems become so woody they are not fit for food. In curing clover many plans have been devised to save the leaves—for this purpose some have delayed the carting until the falling of the dew in the evening.—This tends to render the whole mow sour and unfit for use. It should be remembered that the leaves are not a tenth part of the hay and therefore any method to secure them at the expense of the stems is wasteful.

When cut in good season and well cured cattle will eat up all the stems. Those who sell hay should bear in mind that what is cut in due season gives more weight than that which is cut late.

Boston Cultivator.

CURE FOR GRUBS IN THE HEAD OF SHEEP.

Having read considerable in the Genesee Farmer concerning diseases in sheep, and seeing no account of the Grub in the Head, I think proper to give the public a relation of a circumstance which took place with me when I had a small flock of sheep. It was in the latter part of winter, one of my flock was taken sick, and became so weak it could not rise without being lifted. I supposed its ailment to be the grub in the head; and knowing something of the virtue of flax seed oil, I resolved to try an experiment on it. I laid the sheep on its rump, or rather on its back, with its nose a little inclining backward, and poured in near a table spoonful of the above oil, part in each nostril. The next morning the sheep was able to get up and eat with the rest of the flock, and speedily recovered. After that, and while I kept sheep, when I discovered any of them snout nosed and coughing, (an indication of the grub,) I put a little oil in their noses as above, and they soon became clean and healthy. I do not remember that I failed in one instance; some of my neighbors also received benefit by the above process.—Genesee Farmer.

DRINKING.

Molasses and water with a small quantity of cider and ginger make an excellent drink—some prefer the water hot from the tea-kettle, and we relish it quite as well as hot tea or coffee. Some good beverages of this kind should always be prepared for the haying season—and especially for young people who have not unfortunately been habituated to the use of ardent spirits. Young people should all resolve to make no use of an article that has proved so destructive to thousands; and leave to the aged, who think they cannot dispense with it, the task of drinking what is already manufactured.

For this purpose agreeable substitutes should always be provided—and we do not thank those who refuse to engage in the arduous labors of the field for recommending cups of cold water to us who feel the want of something better.

We hope the time will come when no class of citizens will think it necessary to make use of ardent spirits, and if our young people become habituated to something better, the use of such pernicious drugs may, in time, be wholly discontinued.—Boston Cultivator.

Pea soup.—An excellent housewife desires us to state that a delicious soup may be made of the liquor in which new peas are boiled and

which, too frequently is thrown away. After the vegetables have been boiled a sufficient time, a portion of them should be allowed to remain in the pot, and a handful of wheat flour, seasoning, &c., added, then boil a moment and serve up.

WATER FOR BEES. Every bee master is not aware that bees ought to have a good watering place not far from their home, else much time will be lost in going after water. Bees need water frequently; and all the bees of one establishment, even if there be ten or twelve hives, resort to one place for water; this is according to our observation.

Some years ago we noticed that our bees all resorted to a place for water about ten or twelve rods in a south-eastern direction from their house; after going to that place a year or two they were seen there no more, and we knew not where they obtained water, until a year or two after, we were mowing about 20 rods from their house in an opposite direction, where we found 50 or 60 obtaining water; afterwards we frequently went to that place, and in warm pleasant weather we found many there. They continued to go there for water for a few years; we "came away then." The greatest number was seen when pleasant sunshine succeeded a warm shower.

Bees do not go into water to obtain it, nor stand on the bank, stones or any thing else, and drink from the water like animals in general. They suck water from the mud, and so far as our observations have extended, they choose a place by pure water and near the fountain. Their first watering place as named above, was only a few feet below a spring; it was near the road where geese and animals often resorted, which was doubtless troublesome to the bees.

Their other watering place was by a pure stream about two rods below the spring. The little bank was sloping, rising about a foot from the water, and all the bees that resorted there were to be seen on a space of about five feet in length, though other places above and below seemed to offer equal advantages for obtaining water in the same way. As bees in some situations must go a great distance for water, it would be well to furnish them with artificial watering places and see if they will accept them.—Yankee Farmer.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Method of dyeing with Prussian blue. There is at present only one mineral which can be substituted for indigo in producing a blue color, & its use is altogether confined to silk and cotton.

The process is simply making Prussian blue, upon the goods. The stuff intended to be printed or dyed is first impregnated with nitrate of Iron and then dipped in a lixivium containing a solution of prussiate of potash, mixed with a portion of Sulphuric acid—soon as the goods are immersed in this liquor the prussic acid combines with the iron and makes it the color of prussian blue, or as before stated, forms a prussian blue in the pores of the stuff. The sulphuric acid is added to decompose the prussiate of potash by combining with the potash and leaving the prussic acid free.

To obtain a fine color, it is necessary to run the goods through a third liquor containing Ammonia, which raises the blue many shades by neutralizing the excess of Sulphuric acid.—American Trav.

Preparation for dyeing Hair. By M. Gendrin, M.D.

The formulas of the preparations for dyeing hair are numerous, they may nevertheless, be reduced with respect to their mode of action into two classes: the first comprehend all those by which iron is caused to penetrate hair in a determinate proportion, and which is afterwards changed black by the action of gall nuts. The second comprises those formulas in which sulphur is employed, and made to penetrate the hair, and being afterwards susceptible of becoming black by combination of those substances which are black in the state of sulphurets.

To the first kind belongs the following formula which is given by Forestus.

Take red wine one livre
Muriate of soda one gross
Sulphate of iron two gross,

boil them for some minutes, and then add oxide of copper one gros. make them boil for two minutes & then (after withdrawing them from the fire) add pulverized gall nuts two gros. The hair and beard must be well rubbed over with this composition, and some moments afterwards with a warm linen cloth, & then be washed with common water.

The following formulas are of the second species.

Take Oxide of lead (Red Lead) two parts

Slaked Lime one part,

Chalk two parts,

mix them with water and dip a hair pencil or brush, into the preparation with which the hair must be well rubbed, and at the end of two hours it must be washed, and the effect will be produced.

This last formula is the most generally employed, & is exempt from any inconvenience.

Notwithstanding all that has been published against the practice of dyeing the hair, yet a great number of persons have recourse to it, and without experiencing the least accident. In this preparation there is produced a black sulphuret of lead, which is combined with the hair. The lime when diluted by the chalk, loses that causticity which renders it noxious.

We likewise, frequently employ the following preparation, which is more active.

Take quick lime in the stone one pound,

Yellow Litharge

White Lead each one ounce.

Dissolve the lime in water, and add by degrees and constantly stirring all the while, the oxides of lead.

There likewise belongs to this preparation another, but which possesses serious inconvenience. This is a mixture of zinc and nitrate of Silver. This mixture which indeed blackens the hair, nevertheless produces an Erysipelas on the skin, in which the hair is implanted; and its use ought to be prohibited. Franklin Jour.

Blue Color. The following is given as a method of extracting a Blue Color from the straw of Buck Wheat.

The straw should be gathered before the grain is quite dry, and placed on the ground in the sun until it becomes sufficiently dry to be taken from the husks with facility. The wheat having been removed, the straw is piled up, moistened and left to ferment, until it is in a state of decomposition, when it will become of a blue color; this indicates the period, when it should be taken and formed into cakes, which are to be dried in the sun or in a stove.

On these cakes being boiled in water, the water assumes a shiny blue color which will not change either in water or in Sulphuric acid. It may, however, be turned into red with alcohol, into a light black with bruised gall nuts, and into a beautiful green by evaporation.

Stuffs dyed blue with this solution which is to be used in the same way as vegetable matters of a similar species employed in dyeing become of a beautiful durable color. American Trav.

For Dyeing Orange. Take 3 ounces Saleratus & 2 oz. Roco, this will make sufficient to dye 7 skeins.

Alloy for the construction of Pumps & Cocks. This alloy consists of 4 parts of tin, 4 of zinc, and 1 of antimony; these metals, when fused and well mixed together, have been found well suited to make good pumps.

Cock metal is usually an alloy of lead, zinc and antimony to which more or less tin is added. The alloy described as good for pumps, is fit for cocks, but one to be mentioned is still better; of the two parts of a cock, viz: the box and plug, the latter should be harder than the former, and therefore contains more antimony. An alloy of 80 parts of tin, with 20 of antimony, is well suited for the plug, and one consisting of 86 parts of tin and 14 of antimony for the boxes of cocks.

Dyeing Chrome Orange.—The first object is to procure upon the yarn a good body of chrome yellow of the ordinary and familiar tint of chromate of lead. For this purpose the goods are well charged with protoxide of lead, which is done by dipping them in a solution of acetate of lead, and then decomposing the salt by lime water, of which the lime takes the acetic acid & leaves the oxide of lead in the cloth. Every trace of lime must then be got rid of by washing. It is necessary to have nothing but oxide of lead on the cloth; for with acetate or nitrate of lead, as the mordant, the colour will be uneven. The goods are then passed thro' a bath of bichromate of potassa, which instantly strikes the chrome yellow with the oxide of lead.

The orange is raised by throwing the goods so prepared, into lime water, at, or near a boiling point.—Lime, at that temperature, appears to be capable of partially decomposing chromate of lead, taking half the chromic from a greater or less portion of that salt, and reducing it to that state of dichromate of lead. The dichromate of lead, is itself of a full red color.



AGRICULTURAL.

KEN. CO. AG. SOCIETY.

The Trustees of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, offer the following premiums at the Cattle Show and Fair of 1839, agreeably to the report of the Standing Committee.

PREMIUMS ON STOCK.

For the best entire Horse that shall stand for the use of Mares during the season of 1839, in the County	\$3 00
For the best breeding Mare	2 00
“ the best yoke of working Oxen	3 00
2d “ “ “	2 50
3d “ “ “	2 00
4th “ “ “	1 50
5th “ “ “	1 00
For the best team of working oxen from the farms in any one town not less than ten yokes.	7 00
2d “ “ “	6 00
3d “ “ “	5 00
For the best milch cow having regard to general properties a diploma and	2 00
2d “ 1 vol. of the Maine Farmer	1 00
3d “ “	1 00
For the best Bull not less than two years old, to be kept during the season of 1839 for the use of Cows in this County, 1 Vol. Me. Farmer and	3 00
2d best, do. 1 Vol. Me. Farmer and	2 00
For the best yearling Bull,	2 00
2d best do.,	1 00
For the best Bull Calf,	1 00
For the best pair of 3 years old steers,	3 00
2d best do.,	2 00
3d best do.,	1 00
For the best pair of 2 years old steers,	2 50
2d best, do.,	2 00
3d best, do.,	1 00
For the best pair of yearling Steers,	2 00
2d best, do.,	1 50
3d best, do.,	1 00
For the best 2 years old milch Heifer a Diploma and	1 00
2d best, do.,	50
For the best Heifer Calf,	1 00
2d best, do.,	50
For the best Steers 6 months old,	1 00
2d best, do.,	50
For the best flock of Merino Ewes, not less than ten in number,	2 00
For the best flock of Dishley Ewes, not less than ten in number,	2 00
For the best South Down Ewe, a diploma and	1 00
For the best full blood Merino Buck,	1 00
For the best full blood Dishley Buck,	1 00
For the best full blood South Down Buck,	1 00
For the best specimen of sheep, not less than ten in number, produced from any cross that will give the most profitable breed of sheep,	3 00
2d best, do.,	2 00
For the best Boar which shall be brought from a neighboring State, to be kept in this County till the first of April, 1840, 1 vol. Me. Farmer and	3 00
For the best Boar raised in the County and kept as above, 1 vol. Me. Far. &	1 00
2d best Boar, kept as above,	1 00
For the best breeding Sow, not less than one year old, to be kept in the County one year,	1 00
2d best do.	1 00

For the best litter of pigs not less than 6 in no. 2 00
2d best do, 1 00
To the person who shall present to the adjudging committee the best & cheapest mode of raising pork a diploma & 4 00

PLOWING MATCH.

To the person who shall plough 1-8 of an acre of sward-land in the best manner at the least expense, in suitable time without injuring his team 1st. 4 00
2d best do, 3 50
3d best do, 3 00
4th best do, 2 50
5th best do, 2
6th best do, 1 50

The following persons are appointed adjudging Committees.

On horses—George Williamson Pittston; Col. John Philbrick, Mt Vernon; Nathaniel Loveling Augusta.

On working oxen—Dudley Hains Readfield, John Philbrick Augusta; Abisha M. Shaw, Winthrop.

On bulls—John Keazer Jr. Winthrop; John Hawks, Hallowell; Howard B. Lovejoy, Fayette.

On Steers—Levi Page Jr. Augusta; Robert Ford Readfield; Jonathan Marston Monmouth.

On cows and heifers—Joel White Winthrop; John Morison Wayne; Samuel Commings of Augusta.

On Sheep—Henry G. Cole Hallowell; Elias Gove Readfield; Ebenezer Freeman Monmouth.

On Swine—Dexter Baldwin, Mt. Vernon; Ezekiel Bailey Winthrop; Amos Nourse Hallowell.

On ploughing match.—Daniel Marston Mt. Vernon; Lewis Chase Fayette; Joseph W. Hains Hallowell.

JOHN FAIRBANKS, per order.

No animal that has taken the first premium of this Society, can receive a premium, no animal that has taken the second or third premiums can receive the same or a lower premium again.

PREMIUMS ON MANUFACTURES.

To the Trustees of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society: The Committee on Manufactures would submit the following list for the Society's premiums.

For the best Drill machine introduced into the County,	Diploma.
For the best straw Cutter made in the County,	\$2 00
“ best machine for Cutting Roots,	2 00
“ best Cradle or machine for cutting and gathering grain,	3 00
“ best Corn Sheller,	2 00
“ best apparatus or Machine to propel machinery by horse or other animal power,	1 vol. Me. Farmer and Diploma.
“ best Breaking up plough,	2 00
“ best machine for manufacturing silk thread,	6 00
“ best Horse Rake,	1 00
“ best 1-2 doz. scythes manufactured in the County,	2 00
“ the greatest quantity of Beet Sugar having regard to quality, manufactured in the County,	5 00
“ the 2d best in quality and quantity,	2 00
“ best specimen of Sugar manufactured from Sweet apples, with a written description of the process, of manufacture,	3 00
“ best specimen of Filled Cloth, not less than ten yards,	2 00
“ best woolen flannel not less than ten yards,	1 00
“ best Counterpane,	1 00
“ best specimen of Table Linen, 6-4 wide,	1 00

“ best woolen carpeting, not less than 20 yards,	2 00
“ best Hearth Rug,	Diploma.
“ best straw or grass bonnet,	1 00
“ best 3 threaded worsted yarn, 2 lbs. or over,	75
“ best sewing thread, 2 lbs.,	75
“ best Shoe thread, 2 lbs.,	75
“ best cheese, not less than 20 lbs.,	3 00
“ 2d best, do.,	2 00
“ best butter, not less than 20 lbs.,	3 00
“ 2d best, do.,	2 00
“ best Sewing silk, not less than 1-4 lb., made in the County,	1 00
“ best specimen of silk wove in the Co., not less than 3-4 of a yd.	1 50

To the person who shall produce in writing the best and most economical process for converting to manure the waste waters from the kitchen, sink, wash-tub, &c. 3 00

For a plan of the best constructed building and yard for keeping swine, having regard to making manure, as well as convenience in feeding, 5 00

For the best harrow, 1 00

“ best churn, 1 00

“ best 1-2 doz. barn hay Rakes, 1 00

“ best 1-2 doz. Scythe Snaiths, 1 00

“ best pair of Silk hose, 75

Per order Com. on Manufactures, S. BENJAMIN.

Winthrop, June 17, 1839.

Original.

IMPROVING THE BREEDS OF ANIMALS.

Messrs. Editors:—In No. 21 of your paper I requested the Hon. James Bates of Norridgewock to express his views on improving sheep in our State. Dr Bates promptly complied with the request, and your townsman Elijah Wood, Esq., also gave his views upon the same subject. Whatever may be conceded to Dr Bates as an agriculturist, it is just to state that the public is also indebted to Mr Wood of Winthrop; he is all energy and decidedly a man calculated to make improvements in agriculture. But no flattery. The communications of the two gentlemen just named are extant before the public, and the information they contain every reader of the Maine Farmer may have without cost. I shall offer few or no comments upon the observations made by these gentlemen, but I have been thinking of the subject — what shall be done to improve the domestic animals in this State? Certainly it is of the highest consequence that we have superior stock of every kind spread all over the State. Have we men within our precincts who know what should be done, but withhold knowledge from the people through selfish motives? Will any one “take away the key of knowledge” with a view to fill his own coffers with dollars and cents? I hope the farmers of Maine especially those who may be leaders in agricultural improvement will be so high minded and patriotic that not “speculation,” but “the greatest good to the greatest number,” will be the desired object.

Some may think that our native breeds of animals by good keeping and a careful selection of the best individuals male and female for breeding may prove to be as profitable as imported stock; but an enterprising farmer will not rest satisfied with occasionally trying the experiments of procuring imported animals of approved qualities. It is a certain fact that inferior stock of all kinds is to be found in every part of the State. To substitute stock of superior for that of inferior quality is of very great importance and I wish to see the whole State and not a few individuals only benefitted by the measure. The task is too mighty for individual efforts to accomplish. Farmers in general have not sufficient knowledge as “scientific breeders,” and few individual farmers have sufficient capital to do the work thoroughly. Knowledge is power, and money is power, and it is easy

enough to see that an association of men, having one object in view, might accomplish almost any purpose when individual efforts may be unavailing. Associations should be formed in every town in the State and in fact a union of efforts should pervade the whole State. To improve the breeds and quality of our domestic animals would add greatly to the wealth as well as the honor of the State, and the government certainly ought to aid in effecting so desirable an object.

Farmers in different parts of our State have already made considerable efforts to procure good breeds of animals. Frequently we hear of this or that farmer getting a ram of a superior breed; and another has a prime boar, another has bought an excellent bull or a fine stud horse; but unless more care is taken to procure good females for breeders we shall never have superior stock. I hazard nothing in saying that three to one depends upon the female. Some may think differently, and advance a different theory, but such doctrines I believe will prove to be false philosophy. Good seed sown in poor soil never produces vigorous plants; the skilful farmer, however, wishes for good seed undoubtedly, but more depends on the soil than the seed.

It would seem that some farmers have met with disappointments when endeavoring to improve their sheep and other stock, and possibly your correspondent, Dr Bates, may have been one.

He seems to have come to the conclusion that the finest woolled sheep are not the most profitable. Experiment, that grand corrector of agricultural error, and the farmer's best guide, may prove what breeds of sheep and what modes of crossing are preferable, but the farmer who is not careful to procure good female animals, will not meet with great success.

E. Wood, Esq., says, "Get a ram possessing more or less of the South Down blood, they are the hardest and best shaped sheep known." May he not rather say, get six or eight of the best South Down Ewe lambs that can be procured. If they are the best sheep that can be had, let me have the female in preference to the male; but I will not presume to be the instructor of that gentleman.

R.

Rumford, July, 1839.

Original. MIGRATION.

Messrs. Editors:—There has been within a few years past, much said in relation to the emigration from this and the neighboring States, to the "far west." It has been to Maine a subject of deep regret; and many have been the eulogies upon the vast resources of the State, and many the high-wrought encomiums upon her embry greatness, to induce this enterprising portion of the community to tarry within this promised and promising land. The reports from the "fertile West" not being so flattering in some respects as many anticipated, have put a check to this emigration. But there is more than one "West"—the "far" and the *not so far*, and the frequent removals to the latter of these, is the subject to which I would more particularly at this time invite the attention of the reader.

It is a fact too apparent to be concealed, that many of the youthful portion of the inhabitants of Maine are compelled *volens volens*, to seek for employment without the confines of this their native State. Almost every departure of the Huntress hence to Boston, leaves Maine to mourn the loss of numbers of this part of her inhabitants who go thither to find occupation for their mechanical skill. Amid the vast resources with which nature has surrounded us, and all the blessings bestowed on us by Providence, there is not—shall I say it?—enterprise sufficient to put in operation such branches of productive industry as shall supply her own inhabitants with the common wants of life. Most of the various mechanical implements of every

day employment are imported from Massachusetts. Our hoes, shovels, ploughs, hats, boots and shoes, besides thousands of smaller articles, such as knives, scissors, needles, *mouse-traps* &c. &c. are most of them the productions of the mechanics of Massachusetts; or rather of the mechanics of Maine who have gone there to seek employ.

But Messrs. Editors, I would in my remarks include the females as well as the males, for there are those of the "softer sex" who are not beneath honorable industry, and who go hence to engage in it; and if thy youthful gallantry be not by years entirely changed to a cold indifference to all that is cheering and animating in a community, you must lament and deplore the frequent departure of that most interesting, pleasing and captivating portion of society—the ladies.

And thus instead of the bump of *goaheadiveness* being so fully developed as to require the services of our increasing population, we are being deprived of our youth of both sexes. Long indeed will it be ere Maine will attain that eminent greatness which has been so often predicted of her, if there be not an improvement in this respect.

But whence the remedy of this to Maine, suicidal peregrination? The answer is already anticipated. Let there be established in our different towns and villages those branches of productive industry with which we so frequently meet in Massachusetts. I do not allude to mammoth establishments, but to the numerous smaller ones. To particularize when the absence of almost all such mechanical operations is so universal, would be useless. There has been and is being much done to improve Agriculture, and all that is wanted to make it "*go ahead*," is to improve also the Mechanic Arts. The buyer and consumer should, on the principle that "charity begins at home" show a decided preference to articles of domestic manufacture. But in particular I would say to the *young man*, in the language of the old song,

"Stay at home boys, stay,"

and put in operation such of those numerous and various branches of industry as shall not only furnish occupation for your own sex, but shall employ the ladies. To you we look as the proper guardians of the "fair sex." So we appeal to establish the *legitimate cause* of their retention within the borders of Maine.

O. P. Q.

SILK WORMS.

The silk worms having been hatched, the next business is to take proper care that their wants are supplied, that they receive proper nourishment, at the proper time, and in a proper manner; else the labors of the silk growers are in vain.

The silk worm we have left attaching themselves to the leaves, and "cutting away" at their proper food. If food be placed near them when they emerge from the shell, they will confine themselves to it, but if they do not readily find it they will run actively about, straying far and near, till they can find a supply for their hunger. If they have food they never travel beyond a few feet or inches during their lives. The domestic silk worm is thus distinguished from the *wild* by the inclination to remain stationary and be fed, which the latter is not, hence, by a wise provision, of Providence we are enabled to attend to their wants with but little inconvenience.

The silk worm like all other animals and insects, is liable to *disease*. Every moulting is a disease, and should be treated with great care and tenderness during their changes. The period of their moulting is about 24 hours, that is from the time they begin to show indications of changing till they are renewed and in somewhat of a healthy state. During this period they eat but little, and in the worst stage none at all. They are torpid and should by no means be disturbed. They will show signs of recovery,

when small quantities of food should be given them, but by no means, till they are perfectly recovered, full feeds, as nothing can be worse for them than an excess of feed, when they are approaching to, or passing out of the moulting state.

But they are liable to other diseases of various kinds, with which the culturist should be acquainted. These diseases have each of them distinct prognostics. The causes of these diseases are various; they arise from the improper mode in which the eggs are kept, or are hatched; from unwholesome air; from imperfect ventilation of the cocoonery in irregular weather, and changeable seasons; from the want of being cleaned; the worms become sick from the exhalations arising from their own *feces* and litter; from being too closely crowded, owing to which cause their *sphiraculæ*, or breathing orifices are stopped, and their expiration and inspiration of air prevented—or, in other words, the vital principle of the air having been destroyed, they sicken, and, if not restored, they die; from an excess, deficiency, or imperfect quality of food; from sudden changes in the atmosphere, or of the temperature of the room in which they are kept, and from many other such cases.—*National Silk Worm*.

From the N. Y. Cultivator.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PRUNING.

Continued.

This explains what often seems enigmatical to superficial observers in vegetable economy, viz. that moderate sized trees from a nursery, have ordinarily a much thriftier and healthier growth and arrive sooner to a good bearing state, when transplanted, than trees that are very large. In the former, the natural proportion between the roots and the branches is preserved,—the former being taken up nearly entire—the sap vessels are filled, and the growth is but partially retarded. While in taking up very large trees whose roots have greatly extended the mouths of the plant are seriously diminished, the sap vessels contract and become indurated, in consequence of the diminished supply of sap—and the tree must acquire new roots & a new sap-wood, by a slow process of growth ere it can flourish with its accustomed vigor.—The same evil results from cutting off the entire top of a tree. It is deprived of its elaborating organs; and although the root may send up the elements of food, they cannot benefit the plant for want of leaves to convert them into vegetable blood. It is no argument against this position, that deciduous trees spontaneously develop foliage and flowers in the spring. There is a store of elaborated sap laid up in autumn to effect this. Strip a tree in June, when this store is exhausted, entirely of its leaves, and the tree will not grow and will probably die. The stem at least, will sustain serious injury. The nurseryman knows, that after an apple, pear or plum stock has been cut down and grafted upon, the heart-wood becomes unsound if the graft fails to grow, and the whole stock dozy and in a manner worthless for a future scion, and that it will not grow a particle above where it sends off suckers.

The tendency of pruning to generate disease and to shorten the life of trees, is illustrated in the appearance of old orchards, which have been injudiciously pruned. Wherever a limb is split off by winds or accident, it exposes a diseased heart-wood; and this disease at the heart spreads to the roots and branches and induces premature death. The natural duration of the apple tree is believed to be more than one hundred years; and yet how few are found in a healthy state at fifty years? Mark the contrast, in soundness of wood, in vigor of growth and in duration of life, between the apple, and other frequently pruned trees, and those trees, whether fruit or forest, which are left to luxuriate naturally without the artificial aid of the pruning knife.

If pruning be prejudicial to growth and longevity, why then, we may be asked—why prune at all? We answer, for utility, to give beauty and to improve and increase the fruit.

In natural forest growth, trees attain height, and a straight clear timber form, from their crowded situation; and as the lower branches become useless they die and fall off. But in cultivated grounds, or where there is ample room for roots and branches to spread, this does not take place; and hence the propriety of pruning here to obtain a good stem for timber, or a handsome top for shade and ornament. Often there are two or more leading shoots striving for the mastery, and unless they are shortened or taken off, there will be two or more stems of diminutive size, instead of one stem, of larger size. We may therefore prune shade trees to improve their form, or to please the fancy, and timber trees to improve the bole; but in neither case do we either increase the growth, or prolong the life of the tree.

"As the twig is bent so will the tree incline," is literally true in regard to pruning. We may give almost any form to trees which fancy may conceive by beginning early, and persevering with the pruning knife or shears, as is witnessed in clipped hedges and often in ornamental and garden grounds. We may make them dwarfs or standards, or give them a thin or dense foliage, at our pleasure. They may be trained or cut into the shape of animals, into geometrical forms, or architectural or sculptural compositions.

We prune fruit trees to improve the fruit and to induce a bearing habit. The roots of trees take up from the soil a certain quantity of vegetable food, call it geine, or humus, or organic remains, or what you please—it has constituted parts of vegetable structure, and is convertible by natural processes, into wood or fruit or both. If the tendency of the plant is to wood, as is generally the case with all healthy young trees, the fruit will be sparse and inferior, at least till the tree has attained to mature size. On the other hand, if the tendency to growth is checked, by poverty of soil, disease or judicious pruning, the tree will be brought into a precocious state of bearing and in the case of judicious pruning, produce more and better fruit.

SUMMARY.

HAIL STORM.

South Chesterville, July 15, 1839.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I drop a line to you to describe a hail storm that passed through our neighborhood on Saturday the 13th inst. The showers commenced between 3 and 4 o'clock. There were three of them, two of which were accompanied with an abundance of hail; some of the stones we measured, and they exceeded two inches in circumference, and smaller, down to the size of small peas. The shower came from the south west and passed on easterly and increased as it passed, stripping the corn, potatoes and plants in its course. It is said to have been more severe in Vienna where it broke out considerable glass in several houses and damaged the crops very much.

HENRY WHITNEY, Jr.

NOTE. We had a touch of the same shower here but it did no damage. Ed.

CAUTION TO PARENTS. A child about four years of age, near the village of Clearfield, Pa. came to his death a few days since, by swallowing a bean. Medical aid was obtained, but not until too late to save the life of the child—and it suffered only about 14 hours.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS. At the celebration of the Fourth at Providence, twenty-two soldiers of the Revolution sat down to the dinner. The oldest was 92 years and the youngest 69 years old.

QUEBEC WEATHER. On the 30th of June there was frost in the settlements near Quebec, and the next day at noon the thermometer in the shade was at 88 deg.

THE FLORIDA WAR is to be again commenced by the people of Florida themselves. Great excitement prevails because General Macomb has concluded a peace.

The manufactures of Pittsburg are estimated at \$30,000,000 per annum, principally iron and glass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Legislature adjourned on Saturday last. The session seems to have been brief and quiet.

THE CATTLE ARE COMING. Five hundred head of fine bees have left the State of Missouri to come east.

EMIGRANTS.—Nearly 700 Emigrants arrived on Monday evening at New York, in different vessels from Europe.

The State of Ohio has a public debt of about fifteen million of dollars, contracted for internal improvements. And yet Ohio is one of the most prosperous States in the Union.

In Beverly on the 4th of July they toasted "Our Fore-mothers." Why not as well as our Fore-fathers.

ALTERED BILL.—The editor of the Boston Advertiser has seen a ten dollar bill of the Roxbury Bank which had been quite ingeniously converted into one of Duxbury Bank. The letters *Ro* had been erased apparently by a chemical process, and the substituted ones carefully marked in their places.

Within the last two months, as we learn from the Newburyport Herald, cotton goods, manufactured at the steam mills in that town, have been shipped direct from that port to Calcutta.

There were heavy rains in North Carolina about the first of July, and perhaps farther South. It had previously been very dry near the coast, but in the upper mountainous parts of the State the season had been very fruitful.

A Mormon Work. The Mormons have a work in the press at Commerce, Illinois, called "Times and Seasons," being a history of the scenes of Missouri; it will also contain the doctrines of the sect, revelations of their prophets, &c.

The North Carolina's pay roll for seven hundred sailors amounts to \$168,000. This will be grand picking for the land sharks. The North Carolina arrived at New-York June 2.

The ship Saluda, Captain Waters, of New York, arrived at Philadelphia from Liberia, has brought a living and healthy female "Ourang-Outang," which approaches probably in form and action nearer the human race, than any specimen that has been exhibited in this country. It belongs to a gentleman who came passenger in the ship—he also has the skeleton of another Ourang Outang, which stood five feet some inches high, and when shot weighed 170 pounds.

The Buffalo Commercial of the 24th says that "Gen. Scott came up by last evening's train of cars from the Falls, where he had been spending a few days.—He was most cordially welcomed by his numerous friends. We understand that he is bound for the far West, and will remain but a day or two in town."

A young apprentice to the shoe-making business lately asked his master what answer he should make to the often repeated question, "Does your master warrant his shoes?" "Answer, Tom?" says the master—"tell them that I warrant them to prove good, and if they don't, that I will make them good for nothing."

Hydrophobia prevails alarmingly in the vicinity of Westchester, Pa. Many cattle and other animals have been bitten by a mad dog.

A powder mill has lately exploded near the village of Catskill, killing three persons.

The wheat crop in Georgia is said far to exceed any ever raised in that State.

The railroad is now opened between Utica and Syracuse.

CRUEL CASE OF LYNCHING. A very insignificant lawsuit has just been decided in Charleston. Miss Naomi James had a pet poodle, which cost \$50 in New York, and the said dog in some way offended Master Charles Gray, who lived next door to Miss James.—Young Gray, therefore, lynched the poodle, bestowing upon him a good beating, and a plentiful coat of tar and feathers. Poor Carlo (for that was his name) could not stand such treatment, and actually died of grief and mortification. His mistress then brought this suit against young Gray's father, who was mulcted in \$50 and costs.—*Mercury*.

GOING UP AT LAST. The Boston Transcript says it is reported that three brothers, men of wealth, and good men and tried, have offered fourteen thousand dollars to the Bunker Hill Monument Association, on such conditions as cannot be refused, towards the completion of the Obelisk, and that the work must go

ahead and be soon concluded. We hope, with all our hearts, that the report will prove well founded. The completion of that noble monument is "a consummation most devoutly to be wished." In its present condition it is a perpetual reproach to our countrymen.

An old lady, upwards of a hundred years of age called upon the President of the United States, last week in New York. Her name was Hannah George. She said she had seen every President of the United States, had shaken hands with Washington, and was quite delighted to see the present incumbent. She walked without assistance from her residence, and was escorted back by Robert W. Bowyer.

STAGE ACCIDENT. The Taunton stage was over-set in New Bedford on Monday last, in consequence of being overladed on the outside with passengers and baggage. Several of the passengers were severely injured.

A FATED FAMILY. Drowned at Edisto Island, S. C. by the upsetting of a boat, Mr EDWARD MIKELL, of that Island. Two of Mr M.'s sisters, a niece, and several other relatives, were lost in the ill-fated Pulaski, in June last.

A Schoolmaster in Boston punishes truant boys, by dressing them in petticoats.

DEATH FROM GRIEF. An Irish woman at New Orleans died of grief a few days since. She had a child seven months old, which her husband took from her, and all searching for it proving fruitless, the despair of the poor mother was so great that her reason failed. The neighbors endeavored to console her by the assurance that the father would return, but nothing could dissipate her grief. She went to bed at an early hour on Sunday evening, and a short time after was found dead.

FIRE. The tannery of Joel Whitney, Esq., of Plymouth, Me. was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. Loss estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars—on which there was an insurance of four thousand dollars. It is supposed that the tannery took fire by lightning.—*Somerset Jour.*

FOREIGN.

HAVANA AND MATANZAS. The New York Commercial says that Capt Chase, of the brig Catherine, from Matanzas, reports that Matanzas was very healthy, but that the yellow fever was raging at Havana.

FROM ENGLAND.—The Packet ship Siddons arrived at New York on Friday, bringing papers a day later than were received by the Liverpool.

In the House of Lords on the 13th, a petition was presented by Lord Brougham from the Canadian prisoners—Mr Parker and others—whose cases had been under discussion in the Courts of Exchequer and Queen's Bench.

Petitions were pouring in from all quarters for a uniform system of penny postage.

The Turkish Fleet now numbers 10,000 marines, and the navy never was so formidable.

Letters from Constantinople of the 22d May, state that a division of the Ottoman fleet was to sail for Gallipoli on the 24th. The Turkish army, 60,000 strong, crossed the Euphrates at Bir. It is added, as the result of a deliberation of 10 hours in the Sultan's Council, that war should be immediately declared against Mehemet Ali.

A Russian Slave ship has been captured by an English cruiser, and brought to Portsmouth.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday July 15.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—First quality, \$8.50 a \$8.75 Second quality, \$8.00 a \$8.25. Third quality, \$6.75 a \$7.50.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$28, \$38, 45, \$52 and \$65.

Sheep—Dull Some lots were sold at less than cost We quote \$2.17, 2.42, 2.62, 2.75 Old sheep \$3.00, 3.25, 2.50

Swine—Dull A lot of small pigs sold 7 1-4 A lot selected 7 and 8 A lot of old hogs taken at 6 12 A retail 7 and 8 Shoats from 8 to 10.

Payments.

R M Wing, Favette, to No. 16 vol. 8; A Jones, South China, vol 6; R Stowell, Esq. Paris, 14 7; M & J Eames, Far. Falls, 26 v 7; R Robbins, South China, v 6; J Worth, do 6; R & A T Jones, do v 7; N Woods, Chesterville, v 6; D Lancaster, Gardiner, 24 vol. 7; S Moody, Lisbon, 26 v 8; L Garland, Kennebunk, 26 v 7; Z Percival, South China, 26 v 7; W H Torry, Plymouth, 26 v 7; N T True, Monmouth, 1 v 8 P Malbon, Skowhegan 1 v 8; I Morrill, 17 v 7;

J Blanchard, Jr., Prospect, 1 v 8; D & J Eames, 1 v 8; C Genn, do, 1 v 8; S Crockett, do, 1 v 8; E Batchelder, Jr., do, 1 v 8; W Haws, do, 1 v 8; Ira Blanchard do 1 v 8; J Staples, do, 1 v 8; M Shute, do, 1 v 8; H Lackey, do, 1 v 8; Hon S S Heagan, do, 26 v 8; Henry Clark, Damariscotta Mills, 1 v 7; Charles Clark, do, 1 v 7; S Hahn, do, 45 v 6; E Hatch, do, 45 v 6; J Hall, 3d, do, 10 v 7; J Jones, do, 10 v 7.

Married,

In this town, on Sunday last, at the Congregational Meeting house, by Rev. D. Thurston, Mr Samuel Adams of Hallowell, to Miss Philomela Johnson of this place.

Long life, HEALTH & Prosperity, attend them!!!

In Livermore, by the Rev. G. W. Quinby, Mr Calvin A. Richardson to Miss Lucy Atkins, both of this town.

In Bangor, Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., Prof. in the Theological Institute, to Miss Ann M. Pearson.

DEED,

In this town, Mrs. Hannah Jennis, wife of Mr Benj. Jennis, aged 61.

In Augusta, July 3, Mrs Eunice, relict of Mr Simeon Pa.ne, aged 89.

In Bowdoinham, Mrs Abigail, wife of Mr George Henry, aged 49.

In Minot, Miss Sally Record, aged 25.

In Greenwood, Mrs Rebecca, wife of Mr Benjamin Bacon, aged 56.

At Earlston, Scotland, James Hume, Esq., aged 92. He was born in Georgia, U.S., and was Attorney General of that Province when the war of the revolution broke out. As he adhered to the British interest, he fled to England, sacrificing his property, and was appointed Lord Chief Justice of Florida, where he continued till Florida was ceded to Spain. He had a pension of £500 a year as long as he lived.

strayed or stolen,

FROM the pasture of the subscriber in the south part of Wayne, on the 4th of July, a yoke of red OXEN, eight years old—girth about 7 feet. The largest had one brass ball on his horn; the other had a white tail. Any person who will return said oxen, or give information where they may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

SETH MAXIM, 2d.

Wayne, July 17, 1839.

3w27

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a connection in business at North Dixmont Mills, (County of Penobscot, and State of Maine,) for the manufacture of Porter's Portable, Horse power Thrashing Machines, and that they have commenced said business under the firm of MCINTIRE & STEVENS, who have said Machines at all times ready for sale at the above Mills.

RUFUS MCINTIRE,
RUFUS STEVENS.

North Dixmont, July 8th, 1839.

Found,

ON the road leading from Augusta Village to the Cross Roads in Hallowell, a Brown STURTOUT which the Owner can have by paying for this Notice and calling upon D. A. FAIRBANKS.

Winthrop, July 15, 1839.

Notice.

IMPOUNDED in the town Pond of Wales, and taken up by Samuel Potter, a sorrel Mare, supposed to be 4 or 5 years old with a light or grey mane and tail. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL POTTER.

July 5, 1838.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to me for Ploughs and Castings will do well to settle the same by the first of August next. No mistake.

WADSWORTH FOSTER.

Winthrop July, 8 1839.

Books and German Silver spoons.

THE subscriber has on hand and will keep for sale the various kinds of School Books generally used in Town Schools, and a variety of other kinds of Books.

Also,

A splendid assortment of German Silver Tea and Table Spoons which are superior to any other kind of spoons that can be purchased at the same price.

A variety of Brass Clocks,
A general assortment of English and
West India Goods, Jewelry,
Fancy Articles, &c.

EZRA WHITMAN, JR.

Winthrop, Jun: 25, 1839.

24

Thrashing Machine for Sale.

THE subscribers would respectfully give notice that they have PITTS' HORSE-POWER and SEPARATOR, which they now offer for sale on liberal terms to any one wishing to purchase the same. We used them the last season in Waldo & Belfast where we believe we gave good satisfaction to all who employed us. The separator has run one season only, and the Horse-Power two. They were built by first rate workmen and we think are as good as can be bought elsewhere. For further particulars inquire of Benjamin Hartshon of Belfast who has them in deposit, or of the subscribers in Monmouth or send by Mail to Winthrop. (24) ORAN FAIRBANKS,
June, 25, 1839. HIRAM FAIRBANKS,

GRAIN CRADLES.

THE Subscriber, having resided in the State of New-York, availed himself of the opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the variety of Grain Cradles, and the mode of using them. From these patterns and a late improvement in the most approved, a Cradle has been constructed in that State, simple in form, light and easy to use, and every way suited for cutting grain. It is believed to be superior to any other pattern in the United States. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied, and obtain the necessary information for using them, by calling on the subscriber at Kent's Hill, Readfield, or on his Agents in most of the towns in this State.

WILLIAM H. WOODFORD.

We the subscribers, having purchased and used Wm. H Woodford's Improved Grain Cradles, are fully confident that they will come into general use as soon as their utility is known. More Grain may be cut by one man with one of them than by five men in the usual way, in the same time. In the purchase of this machine we study economy, as it is the greatest labor-saving implement to the Farmer that we have ever seen.

Robert Ford,
Samuel B. Davis,
Dudley Fogg,
David Wheelock,
Thomas Pierce,

Joshua Packard,
Oakes Packard,
Asa Hutchinson, Jr.
Seth Norcross,
Walter Hains.

From the Report of a Committee of the Ken Co. Ag. Society.

A Grain Cradle, manufactured by Wm. H. Woodford, of Readfield, is in our opinion, the best calculated to do the work for which it is designed, with the greatest ease, and efficiency, of any other now in use in this State, and as Mr Woodford has been to considerable expense to obtain the pattern, and in making preparations to manufacture the article extensively, so that our farmers will be able to obtain this useful implement of husbandry, at home, at the same time getting a better article at a less price, than they can buy a foreign article, we hope you will encourage him by a gratuity. 26

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT WINTHROP, July 1, 1839.

Atkinson Daniel W.
Bishop Ransom
Blackwell Mary A.
Briggs E. Capt. (2)
Brainard Orran
Blake Sophia P.
Berry Rufus
Bradford Celia
Busswell William
Clark Daniel T.
Chick Elias
Daniels Eunice
Dexter Freeman, Jr.
Downing Amos
Foster Hiram
Gilchrist Eliza F.
Houghton L.
Hubbard Franklin B.
Harvey John
Hunt Caleb
Joy Benjamin
Johnson Deborah

Lancaster Geo. W.
Lancaster Thomas
Lyon Peter
Mower Samuel
Moody Rufus
Maxwell Martha
Packard Benjamin
Percival Gordon
Perry Elbridge G.
Pettengill Harvey
Philbrooks Chs.
Shaw Samuel
Shaw Wm. S.
Tuck Abithier R.
Trott Abigail C.
Vining Daniel Jr. (2)
Witham William
Witham Wm. B.
Wheeler Susan
Williams Eunice
Wing Chs. A.
Webb Appleton.

DAVID STANLEY, P. M

Blacksmithing—A Card.

BEAL & GAZLIN, having engaged in other business, would take this opportunity to thank their old customers for the patronage extended to them, and would respectfully recommend Mr Foss, who has taken their stand and will continue the business at the well known Stone Shop, formerly occupied by J. A. PITTS. They deem it unnecessary to puff him or his workmen "as the manner of some is," or to flatter customers by telling them what great things he can do, or how long he can wait for his pay, as a certain brother of the Sledge does. Such talk, from such a source, appears very much like the fox coaxing the geese back to his jaws while they are still smarting from his bite. All they will say is that they think his work will be well and faithfully executed.

50 Hogsheads Gaudaloupe and Cuba Molasses, for sale by A. B. & P. MORTON, Hallowell.

Notice.

HORACE GOULD embraces this opportunity to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has thus far received, and hopes by faithful attention to his business to have these favors still continued.

He will pay particular and punctual attention to horse and ox shoeing, and the various branches of carriage and country work. No pains will be spared to have the work well done, and the charge as reasonable as at any other shop,—lower than usual, for cash or country produce.

He is now in a situation to give those who may employ him a liberal credit, and possibly save them the unpleasant necessity of being called upon every year or two, to pay up, and perhaps with another man, and with a small additional bill of cost.

Winthrop Village, June 20, 1839.

Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges,

A remedy for Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Tic-Douloureux, Liver Complaint, Nervous Headache, &c.

EXTRACT of a letter from the Editor of the Quincy Patriot, published in this State.

John S Harrison—Dear Sir—The excellent qualities of your Lozenges and their superior efficacy in Costiveness and Dyspepsia ought to be extensively known; so that persons laboring under the above complaints, may find a certain, and cheap remedy. I have no faith in the pretended merits of the vile medicines of quack itinerants; which are almost daily manufactured and vended only for the sake of gain, regardless of consequences, and consequently are full to test before recommending an article. The work of your Lozenges has been fully proved by experience.—Troubled as I have been for the seven past years with costiveness, attended with an acute pain in the right side, and after having tried the various remedies proposed—regulated my diet—exercised uniformly still I was afflicted with my complaint, and only found a "healing balm," after using a few boxes of your inestimable medicine. Whenever the symptoms begin to reappear, I have only to take three or four of the Lozenges before going to bed, and in the morning find myself well. I have known them to be prescribed by physicians in this vicinity, who admit of their virtues. My advice to those afflicted as I have been, is to try fairly your medicine, and I have no doubt they will bear me out in my assertions. You are at liberty to make what use you please of my unsolicited testimony. Yours respectfully, Quincy, Sept. 22, 1838. JOHN A. GREEN.

This medicine is not published as a universal nostrum, calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them.

Nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels or liver, inducing as a natural consequence, INDIGESTION, and its results—such as Head Ache, Acidity of the stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Jaundice, Pain after eating, and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which will be entirely removed by the use of this medicine. Aperients in general contain some drastic purgative, which, after operation, leave the bowels in a worse condition than they found them.—Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

Females in delicate health are advised to try this Medicine. They are perfectly safe to be taken at any time, and under any circumstances. These Lozenges are prescribed by some of the first Physicians in Boston. The proprietor is at liberty to refer to several who have for a long time employed them in their families and general practice.

The Proprietor is every day receiving orders from sea-faring persons, who find them the best medicine against Costiveness, to which all are subject on going to sea.

When the Lozenges are to be taken to sea, they ought to be kept in tight bottles.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are retailed at 50 cents per box. Prepared ONLY by J. S. HARRISON, 256 Essex Street Salem Mass.

The above highly popular medicine has been for some years in general use in N. England, where it enjoys the highest reputation. In the various obstructions incident to the female constitution at stated seasons, they have been used with great benefit; they invigorate the system and by their tonic properties, bring on a natural and healthy action in all the secretions—many persons can be personally referred to who have used the Lozenges, but the proprietor chooses to trust the reputation of his medicine to the respectability of his numerous Agents.

Harrison's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS is an Ointment which has been used with the best effects by numerous persons; it is prescribed by the most eminent physicians in Massachusetts, and will be warranted in all cases. Full directions for use accompany each box, with a plain treatise on the disease—Price 50 cts.

Both the above valuable medicines are prepared by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, Salem, Mass., and for sale in most places in New-England. The following named persons have been appointed in this State as Agents,—

Hallowell, SAMUEL ADAMS, F. SCAMMON, T. B. Merriek; Gardiner, A. T. Perkins; Augusta, J. E. Ladd, Bangor, Whittier & Guild, G. W. Holden; Portland, Joshua Dargin & Co., Ardenas Carter; Eastport, John Beckford.

eo

POETRY.

INSERTED BY REQUEST.

From the Mother's Magazine.

A MOTHER'S COUNSELS.

Daughter, the book divine
To which we turn for aid,
When prosperous skies unclouded shine,
Or dark-wing'd storms invade,
Is ever open to thine eye,
Imprint it on thy soul,
And wisdom that can never die
Shall thy young thoughts control.

Sweetest, the cheek of bloom,
Alas! how soon 'twill wear
The clay-cold coloring of the tomb;
Then, while thine own is fair,
Low at his feet imploring fall,
Who loves the humble mind,
Whose glorious promise is, that all
Who early seek, shall find.

Come, ere thy hand hath wove
The first fresh wreaths of Spring;
Come, ere a worn and withered love
Is all thou hast to bring.
Remember thy Creator's power,
While life from care is free,
And when the days of darkness lower,
He will remember thee.

Yes, give thy heart to Him,
While budding hope is green;
And when thy mother's eye is dim
To every earthly scene,
When this fond arm that circles thee,
Must chill and powerless be,
Our parting tear the pledge shall be
Of union in the sky.

L. H. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.



THE GOAT.

This is a lively, playful, and capricious creature; and though inferior to the Sheep in value, in various instances bears a strong affinity to that useful animal.

The Goat is much more hardy than the Sheep and is in every respect more fitted for a life of liberty. It is not easily confined to a flock, but chooses its own pasture, straying wherever its appetite or inclination leads.—It chiefly delights in wild and mountainous regions, climbing the loftiest rocks, and standing secure on the verge of inaccessible and dangerous precipices although one would hardly suppose that their feet were adapted to such perilous achievements; yet upon a nearer inspection, we find that Nature has provided them with hoofs well calculated for the purpose of climbing; they are hollow underneath, with sharp edges, like the inside of a spoon, which prevent them from sliding off the rocky eminences they frequent.

The Goat is an animal easily sustained, and is chiefly therefore the property of those who inhabit wild and uncultivated regions, where it finds an ample supply of food from the spontaneous productions of nature, in situations inaccessible to other creatures. It delights in the heathy mountain, or the shrubby rock, rather than the fields cultivated by human industry. Its favorite food is the tops of the boughs, or tender bark of young trees. It bears a warm climate better than the sheep, and frequently sleeps exposed to the hottest rays of the sun.

The milk of the Goat is sweet, nourishing, and medicinal, and is found highly beneficial in consumptive cases: It is not so apt to curdle upon the stomach as that of the Cow. From the shrub and heath on which it feeds, the milk

of the Goat acquires a flavor and wildness very different from that of either the Sheep or the Cow, and is highly pleasing to such as have accustomed themselves to its use. Several places in the north of England and the mountainous parts of Scotland are much resorted to for the purpose of drinking the milk of the Goat; and its effects have been often salutary in vitiated and debilitated habits.

In many parts of Ireland, and in the Highlands of Scotland, their Goats make the chief possessions of the inhabitants; and in most of the mountainous parts of Europe, supply the natives with many of the necessities of life.

They lie upon beds made of their skins which are soft, clean and wholesome; they live upon their milk and oat bread, they convert part of it into butter and some into cheese; the flesh of the kid is considered as a great rarity; and when properly prepared, is esteemed by some as little inferior to venison.

The goat produces two young at a time, sometimes three, rarely four: In warmer climates, it is more prolific, and produces four or five at once; though the breed is found to degenerate.

There are various kinds of goats, some of which have a very fine hair or wool which is much prized for manufacturing shawls, & camblots. The goat of Angora, has long hair, which is thick, glossy and of dazzling whiteness and so fine that cloths nearly as beautiful as silk are made of it.

There is an opinion prevalent among many stable keepers, that the keeping of one or two goats in the stable with horses, prevents many disorders which would otherwise attack horses in crowded places, and hence we often see them in these places.

Horses seem to become attached to them & allow them to go about them, sleep in the stable with them & to pick up the portions of hay and provender which falls from the manger. This is the principal use made of this animal, in New England.

Notice to Wool Growers.

THE Readfield Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company will manufacture wool into Cassimeres, Plain Cloths, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels, &c. on shares, or by the yard at the following prices, viz:

Sattinets, (including the warp,) from 33 to 37 1-2 cents per yard; Common Plain Cloth from 33 to 42 cents per yard; Cassimeres from 42 to 60 cents per yard; Blankets over two yards wide from 33 to 42 cents per yard; Flannels from 17 to 25 cents per yard; Pressed cloth 25 cents per yard.

Said Company having the newest improved machinery and the best of workmen will manufacture with neatness and despatch, and hope to obtain a share of public patronage.

JOSIAH PERHAM, JR., Agent.

Readfield, May 30, 1839.

3m20

Pitts' Horse Power.

THE Subscriber respectfully gives notice to the Public, that he continues to Manufacture Pitts' Patent Horse Power at his shop at Mechanics' grove, North Monmouth, where he is now fitting up fifty, part of which are finished and ready for delivery, and the remainder will be finished as soon as they are wanted for the business of thrashing, the ensuing season.

This machine has been well tested by the public, and has given good satisfaction. It combines Mechanical skill in its arrangements and movements, and is efficient in its operation. He does not hesitate to say that it is seconds to none in the State. There have been made recent improvements in the Machine, which he thinks is of importance to its durability and well working.

He employs none but first rate workmen, and gives personal attention to the work, and can with confidence recommend them as a finished article. They will be made of the best materials. Specimens will be kept at Winthrop Village, and at his shop, where all who feel interested, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. He will also supply Separators and Cleansers, if requested, or Thrashers and Horse Powers on which there is no Patent, if reasonable Notice be given.

Application may be made to Capt. Samuel Benjamin, at Winthrop Village, for further information—he is authorized to sell said Machines. All letters or orders directed to Joseph Fairbanks, Winthrop Me., will be promptly attended to, and all favors gratefully acknowledged.

June 25th 1839.

JOSEPH FAIRBANKS.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the State.

RESOLVED, Two thirds of both Houses of the Legislature concurring, that the Constitution of the State be amended by striking out the fourth section of the sixth article thereof, and substituting in the room thereof, the words following, viz: "Section 4. All judicial officers, now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

RESOLVED, That the Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the several plantations, and Aldermen of the cities, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in the manner prescribed by law at their next annual meeting in September, to vote upon the following question, viz: "Shall the Constitution of the State be so amended as to strike out the fourth section of the sixth article, and substitute in the room thereof the words following? viz: Sec. 4. All judicial officers now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the 1st day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

RESOLVED, that the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said question; those in favor of said amendment expressing it by the word Yes, upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendment expressing it by the word No, upon their ballots.

RESOLVED, that the Selectmen, Assessors, and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count and declare the votes in open meeting; and the Clerk of said towns, plantations and cities shall make a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes, in the presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record, sealed up, to the Secretary of State, and cause the same to be delivered to said Secretary on or before the first Wednesday of January next.

RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in the State, for three months at least before the second Monday of September next, and also cause copies thereof, with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, and to the Assessors of all the plantations, and to the Aldermen of all the cities in the State. And said Secretary shall, as early as may be, in the next session of the Legislature, lay all such returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 12, 1839.

Read and passed.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

IN SENATE. March 13, 1839. Read and passed.

JOB PRINCE, President.

March 14, 1839. APPROVED;

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Augusta, May 15, 1839.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolve in this office; and in pursuance thereof, request all printers of newspapers in this State, to publish the same "for three months at least before the second Monday of September next," agreeably to the provisions therein contained.

Attest:

9

A. R. NICHOLS,

Secretary of State.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

Is published weekly at Winthrop by SEAVEY & ROBBINS, and Edited by E. HOLMES & M. SEAVEY.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.